



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

December 11, 1903

## TURKEY.

*Regulations adopted by certain governments with regard to pilgrims from the Hedjaz.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, published at Alexandria, November 12, 1903.]

## OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

*Special regulations applicable to the pilgrimage from the Hedjaz of 1903-1904.*

ART. 23. All vessels intended to carry pilgrims shall be measured each year.

ART. 24. Vessels sailing under the Ottoman flag which leave Constantinople with pilgrims on board must produce a certificate of measurement from the sanitary administration of Constantinople. In exceptional cases they may, when the needs of their service require it, be measured in the five ports of Beirut, Tripoli in Africa, Djeddah, Hodeidah, and Bassorah. On arrival at Constantinople these vessels shall always be remeasured by the sanitary administration, and if it be shown that this measurement does not correspond exactly with the requirements of Article 19 the sanitary physician responsible shall incur severe penalties.

ART. 25. The service performed by the sanitary physician in the measurement of vessels, both Ottoman and foreign, shall be gratuitous.

ART. 26. The captain, physician, and crew shall care for the preservation of cleanliness on board. The physician shall see that the space between decks where the pilgrims are accommodated is well scrubbed each day with dry sand mixed with disinfecting powder, while the passengers are on deck.

ART. 27. Steamers only are authorized to carry pilgrims on long voyages.

ART. 28. Transshipment of pilgrims from one vessel to another is formally prohibited.

ART. 29. Any pilgrim vessel not conforming to the requirements of these regulations shall be considered contumacious in sanitary matters and may be subjected to quarantine measures.

ART. 30. The sanitary authority at the port of arrival, whether Djeddah or Camaran, shall report when crowding or bad hygienic conditions occur on the vessel. A copy of this report shall be forwarded to the sanitary administration, and a copy to the consular authority, if the vessel be foreign, or to the local authority if the vessel be Ottoman.

## VENEZUELA.

*Report from Puerto Cabello—Smallpox and yellow fever at Tocuyo and other places.*

Consul Ellsworth reports October 31, 1903, to the Department of State that smallpox is still prevalent (October 16) at Tocuyo, that yellow fever is a permanent disease there, and that dysentery always occurs during the rainy and changing seasons. Yellow fever is prevalent at Barquisimeto (October 21), 2 deaths having just occurred. Smallpox is epidemic (October 26) in the valleys of Pascua and Tucupido, and the east of Guarico. Much trouble exists in treating the disease on account of poor quality and lack of sufficient quantity of vaccine virus.